



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No: 10	Topic: Judiciary	Year: 2022-23

1	Choose the correct option: -
1	What is the act of breaking a law or infringement of the Fundamental Rights? a) Violation b) Acquit c) Dispute d) None of these
2	Which article states the Right to Life guaranteed the Right to Health? a) Article 20 b) Article 23 c) Article 25 d) Article 21
3	Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution? a) Government b) Judiciary c) Executive d) Legislative
4	Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between a) State and State b) State and Citizen c) Citizen and Citizen d) All of these
5	What is referred to as the supreme law of the land? a) Constitution b) Preamble c) Assembly d) None of these
II	Fill in the blanks: -
6	The Supreme court of India is presided over by <u>the Chief Justice of India</u> .
7	There are <u>three</u> different levels of courts in India.
8	<u>Acquit</u> refers to the court declaring a person not guilty of the crime.
9	<u>The Supreme Court</u> devised the mechanism of 'Public Interest Litigation' in 1980.
III	Match the following: -
10	Supreme court a) State level
11	Legal procedures b) Branch of Law
12	High court c) An organ of the government.
13	Criminal Law d) New Delhi
14	Judiciary e) Very complicated
	10-d, 11-e, 11-a, 13-b, 14-c
IV	Very Short Answer Questions: -
15	What is 'Judicial Review'? The judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the constitution.
16	What do you mean by the appellate system? It means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they are not satisfied with the judgement of the lower court.
17	What is meant by the term 'Eviction'? The term Eviction refers to the removal of persons from land or homes that they currently living in.
18	Mention the branches of the Legal system. The Legal system can be divided into 2 branches, criminal law and civil law.
V	Answer in detail: -
19	How is the work of the judiciary categorised?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Judiciary comprises of courts that take decisions on a very large number of issues. • The work of the judiciary can be divided into three categories. • Dispute Resolution, Judicial Review and upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights.
20	<p>Mention three different levels of courts in our country?</p> <p>The three different levels of courts in our country are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subordinate or district courts. • High courts in each state. • The Supreme court at the apex level that is located in New Delhi.
21	<p>What is the basic difference between criminal law and civil law?</p> <p>The basic difference is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal law: Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder. • Civil law: Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases.
22	<p>What is 'Independence of Judiciary'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian Constitution provides for the independence of the judiciary. • It means that other branches of government such as the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. • The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. • The courts ensure that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. • Anyone can approach the courts if they find that their Fundamental Rights have been violated. • Thus, the courts are not influenced by anyone, not even by the rich and powerful people.